The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 74. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Blue gray-slate is a new color.

—There is no room for inflation in Rhode Island.

—The Harpers give Nast $200 a week for his services.

—Differences in the elements are apt to lead to blows.

—Brigham Young acknowledges he loved not wisely, but too often.

—When is a candle like a tombstone? When it is put up for a late husband.

—The Paris Jardin des Plantes has a flower that changes color three times a day.

—Philadelphia house-keepers will have a good time next year returning Centennial calls.

—Bands of music are engaged at political meetings for the purpose of making voters waltz up to the polls.

—Shawl-straps are selling like sin on the streets. This is a sure index of a revival in the wedding tour business.

—Tweed, upon his arrival in New York: "I come not here to talk. You know too well the story of my thralldom."

—Two-thirds of the willow for the manufacture of willow-ware in this country is imported from Europe at a cost of $5,000,000.

—Rose Eytinge is the only prominent actress who has no photographs or lithographs. She has always refused to be taken.

—Henry Schwamb, who was convicted of the murder of Henry Bolte, at Union Hill, N. J., has been sentenced to be hung on the 8th of December.

—Residents of Brooklyn who frequently attend Beecher's church without contributing to its maintenance are called "repeaters" by the ushers.

—Bishop Gilbert Haven preached his last sermon in Boston on Sunday before leaving on his trip to Africa. He will be absent about two years.

—W. J. Law was murdered near Bastrop, Louisiana, on Saturday night. He was riding out of town, when he was fired upon and mortally wounded, and his horse killed.

—With the exception of the *Tribune* the leading journals of New York city treat Tupper and the recitation of his poem in Talmadge's pulpit on Sunday, with levity.

—A freight train on the Kentucky Central Railroad ran through a bridge near Nicholasville, Kentucky, yesterday, and killed Philip Carrigan, who was stealing a ride.

—The power of a tyrant barber is terrible. He can take a man by the nose, breathe garlic on him, shave him and grease his head all within the space of ten minutes.

—The total admissions of every kind to the Centennial up to the closing of the gates on October 19, was 7,620,213. The total amount received from admissions for the same period was $2,914,136 24.

—A business house in Columbus, Ohio, has conspicuously displayed in its show-window a man's skull, and printed in large letters across the forehead the words of warning, "This was a Drummer."

—The Maryland Jockey Club wants the owners of Dahlgren and Tenbrooke to start at Pimlico next spring. The club offers $500 to each horse, to pay expenses, and to the winner one-half the stand and gate receipts.

—Utah now contains ninety mining districts and some 10,000 people engaged in mining. The mines and improvements are valued all the way from fifteen to thirty million dollars, and the annual yield of lead, silver and gold has reached five millions.

—"Here's union!" shouted an Oil City man, as he stuck his knife into the butter. "Here's what?" asked his wife. "Union!" he responded. "Why do you say that?" inquired his wife. "Because in union there is strength, and since you have answered as he raised the butter to his nostrils.

—It was reported of Lord Byron that he said that the most ungraceful act which a woman could perform was the eating of an egg. Commenting on this, a calm Western observer said: "Lord Byron probably never seen an American woman hanging on by the teeth to a blazing hot corn-cob.

—Judge Treat, of the United States Court for the Eastern district of Missouri, yesterday ordered the appointment of supervisors to prevent election frauds in St. Louis and elsewhere in that district. Col. Broadhead o pposed the appointments. The matter has created a great deal of comment in St. Louis.

—Stuffing ballot-boxes is not a very good way to carry on a "reform" election, but Samuel Tilden had it done in 1868, and he is preparing to have it done this fall. The boldest frauds are being perpetrated. The registration has been already increased 24,000 in Brooklyn and 42,000 in New York over the large registry of 1874.

—In the elevated regions of the interior of West Africa, where there are no dense primeval forests, extensive swamps and pestilential jungles, cattle and horses show no sign of "inflection," or "murrain of the blood." They flourish in uncounted herds. And in those regions men are healthy, vigorous and intelligent.

—To have convicted Democratic ballot box stuffers and repeaters in an office which it seems Brooklyn Democracy cannot forgive. A Reform candidate, although favored by the "Boss," was defeated in the Congressional Convention in Mr. Shumaker's district by the men whom a few years ago he had sent to State Prison.

—General McClellan was expected to speak in Indiana about two months ago. He has reached Cincinnati and will assault Indianapolis by close approaches. It is expected that if his strategy is correct he will reach the edge of Indiana in about four years. He is waiting for the muddy season before he really makes the first step.

—At St. Louis yesterday the U. S. Circuit Court made order that upon the payment of $50,000 cash and the execution of a properly secured bond for $550,000, the Missouri Pacific railroad be turned over to Jas. Baker, trustee for Cornelius K. Garrison, and that the deed for the property be given to him by L. D. Thompson, Master in Chancery.

—In Wyoming Territory the officers' wives and laundresses attached to regiments can vote, not being "sworn into the United States service," but neither officers nor soldiers can do so! Altogether it is estimated that 18,000 women vote. The Territory contains 108 saloons—one to every 240 population—and about half as many *maisons de joie*, and is reliably Democratic.

—This is the trying period of the year when the evening air is dense with the smoke of torches, when the noises of the political tumult assail the drowsy ear of Morpheus, when the weary wife lays down her prayer book at midnight, claps a piece of kindling wood in her pate, thin fingers and stands out in the dark hall listening for the footfall of one stealing up stairs without his boots.

—A remarkable game of cards was played in the basement of a house on Washington street, yesterday. The boy of the house had just turned up a diamond, and was waiting for the other boy to lead, when the old man appeared at the head of the stairs, ordered the other boy up, turned up his own boy, discarded some of his apparel, and swung a club. The old man played it alone, and made every point, although the neighbor's boy cut.

—Another well-planned fraud has met with sudden failure. The slab of sandstone containing a human foot-print and two bird tracks, which was recently unearthed at North Canton, Conn., has been submitted to Prof. Marsh, of Yale College. He says that the slab is an artificial stone, in which the impressions were made while it was soft. It was fashioned with great skill, and has apparently been buried for some time, so as to have an ancient look. It is said that the owner has taken a portion of the stone to Chicago for sale there.

—A painful proof of the reckless "economy" of the late Confederate House has recently been furnished. This is the year in which, under the law, limbless soldiers of the Union are entitled either to a new limb or $50 commutation for it. In reply to an application made within a few days, the Surgeon-General has informed the applicant that, in consequence of the failure of sufficient appropriations, the $500,000 required to pay this debt to 10,000 soldiers cannot be drawn from the Treasury. So these one-legged and one-armed soldiers must wait the action of Congress next winter, or the action of a new Congress. What sort of a Congress shall it be?

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

The Main Building to be Retained for a Permanent Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—The Park Commissioners held a meeting to day to decide as to whether the Main building should be permitted to remain permanently in its position. After discussion a resolution was adopted authorizing the association of citizens to take possession of the Main building and employ it for the purpose of a permanent exhibition. Much satisfaction is felt at the final decision to retain the building on the ground.

Terrible Sufferings of Shipwrecked Sailors.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., October 23.—An account of the loss of the brig Almira states that the crew of five, including the captain, took to a raft, and after terrible sufferings the captain and one of the crew died. Another became insane and jumped overboard. The remaining two were rescued.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Murderous Plot Discovered in Constantinople.

ROUMANIA DECLARES HER INDEPENDENCE.

An Alliance Formed with Russia.

The Fighting Between Turks and Servians Continued.

The Porte Accepts a Six Weeks' Armistice.

THE WAR.

Conspiracy in Constantinople.

LONDON, October 23.—Dispatches from Constantinople announce that the Government has discovered a conspiracy to murder the Grand Vizier and Midhat Pasha, and has consequently arrested two Ulemas of high rank and Ramiz Pasha. The culprits have been exiled to various islands. Other arrests are expected.

A Peace Feeling Prevailing.

The steady advance in consols and other international stocks, which fell during last week's panic, indicates a prevailing impression here that war is not imminent, and that a peaceable solution of the Eastern question is not impossible. The *Times* says there is perhaps danger that unreasonable alarms may bs succeeded by unreasonable hopes, but it is evident that we need not despair of seeing the crisis pass away without an outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey. The same opinion is noticeable in other quarters. The recent excitement has had the effect of demonstrating what would be the attitude of the powers in case of aggressive war by Russia.

Fighting Renewed.

Fighting in the Timok and Morava valleys, and on the Drina, has been renewed with great stubbornness. Gen. Tchernayeff telegraphs that the Turks were repulsed along the whole line, while newspaper correspondents are unanimous that the Servians were badly defeated, losing 1,500 men in the action near Alexinatz and 3,000 about Deligrad. One correspondent telegraphs that the Turks have taken all the positions around Djunis, and will probably take Djunis, in which case Deligrad, Alexinatz, General Tchernayeff's new headquarters at Kalonik, and the whole Morava valley will be in their hands. Russian officers, of whom there are said to be fourteen for each Servian battalion, suffered heavily in the recent fighting.

BELGRADE, October 23.—The Servians admit that the Turks captured Krevel heights, southwest of Djunis, after three days' fighting. The bulletin says that though the position is important, its loss is not believed to be decisive, as Djunis commands the Servian line. The position is critical. Russia's active aid is anxiously awaited.

Harmony Among the Powers.

LONDON, October 23.—A special from Vienna to the *Times* says the most perfect harmony reigns again among the powers. Germany's answer, uttered with that almost cynical frankness which has more than once startled Europe, may be connected with having brought the new understanding about. While she saw no objection to a six months' armistice, the only chance for preserving a common understanding and common action of the guaranteeing powers was to declare with Russia in favor of an equally objectionable six weeks' armistice, because Russia's communals might not leave her free to compromise, while the other powers had perfect liberty of action. Ereu England, which had already accepted the six months' armistice, decided to accept a basis of negotiations which the assembled harmony by offering no opposition to a six weeks' truce, but having at the same time disclaimed the lead which she hitherto held in the negotiations with the Porte. The initiative now devolves on Russia, and Gen. Ignatieff has returned to Brussels.

A special from Vienna to *M Lestood*, the organ here of the Russian Government, announces that Gen. Ignatieff, Ambassador at Constantinople, will insist on a six weeks' armistice. He is instructed to explain Russia's motives to the Porte. It is believed that his representations will be moderately couched, and not take the form of an ultimatum, and that the other powers will support Russia's proposals.

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LONDON, October 24.—The *Standard's* Belgrade correspondent represents that unparalleled distress prevails in both armies and throughout Servia. Unless peace is speedily proclaimed the country will be utterly ruined. There is no suffering in Belgrade, but in the interior thousands of people are starving. The majority of the soldiers are wearing their summer linen uniforms, and have no blankets. There are 180,000 Bulgarian and Bosnian refugees in Servia.

The Peace Proposals.

The same correspondent reports that the Russian diplomatists say Gen. Ignatieff has been instructed to inform the Sultan that Russia makes the English proposals hers, with an additional guarantee. If the Porte rejects them intervention will be begun simultaneously by Russia, Greece and Roumanias.

A telegram from Vienna states that the interpellation relative to the Eastern question which it is proposed to introduce in the Reichsrath is regarded in diplomatic circles as an error of judgment, as Austria's policy is still adhesion to the triple alliance.

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The Reuter Telegram Company confirms this statement precisely, except as to the proposals for prolongations of the armistice, which they say are made as conditions, not as suggestions.

The *Post* denies that Russia has sent an ultimatum. The Ottoman Government has not been summoned to subject its reforms to Commissioners protected by an armed force. It is to be hoped that the two powers which are in direct negotiations may come to a speedy understanding. England, while having withdrawn interference, will resent any infraction of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

A Desperate Struggle for Liberty

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Important Opinions in Several Life Insurance Cases.

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The points decided are as follows: A policy of life insurance, stipulating for the payment of an annual premium by the assured, with a condition to be void on nonpayment, is not an insurance from year to year like a common fire policy. But premiums constitute an annuity, the whole of which is considerable, for the insurance for life, and the condition is a condition subsequent making void the policy by its non-performance. But the time of payment in such policies is material, and is the essence of the contract, and failure to pay involves an absolute forfeiture which cannot be relieved against in equity. If failure to pay the annual premium be caused by the intervention of war between the territories in which the insurance company and the assured respectively reside, which makes it unlawful for them to hold intercourse, the policy is nevertheless forfeited if the company insist on it, and no court in such case the assured is entitled to the equitable value of the policy arising from premiums actually paid. This equitable value is the difference between the cost of a new policy and the premiums, may be credited with having brought the new understanding about. While she saw no objection to a six months' armistice, the only chance for preserving a common understanding and common action of the guaranteeing powers was to declare with Russia in favor of an equally objectionable six weeks' armistice, because Russia's communals might not leave her free to compromise, while the other powers had perfect liberty of action. Ereu England, which had already accepted the six months' armistice, decided to accept a basis of negotiations which the assembled harmony by offering no opposition to a six weeks' truce, but having at the same time disclaimed the lead which she hitherto held in the negotiations with the Porte. The initiative now devolves on Russia, and Gen. Ignatieff has returned to Brussels.

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THE REBELLIOUS SOUTH.

Report on the Recent Outrages Near Aiken, S. C. — Eight Hundred White Men Engaged in the Riots.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Captain Lloyd, of the Eighteenth Infantry, United States Army, who was ordered to the scene of disturbance near Aiken, S. C., makes a report to Army Headquarters regarding his investigations. On his arrival at Rouse's Bridge, Captain Lloyd states that he found a body of five hundred men, under command of A. P. Butler, who had thrown out skirmish lines surrounding the negroes, and had rifles. There was undoubted evidence of a well digested plan, which, if carried out, would have resulted in the slaughter of nearly all the negroes in the place. The presence of troops brought about an agreement by which both armed whites and negroes disbanded. On the march from Rouse's Bridge to Ellenton the bodies of three negroes who had been killed were found, and information was received that five others had also been murdered. One white man was killed. The negroes were completely cowed and afraid to leave their places in the woods and return to work from fear of being shot in the cotton fields. A detachment sent down the Barnwell road met a body of twenty or thirty whites, who said they were a detachment of Gen. Haywood's command, under orders from Judge Wiggins, to disarm and arrest negroes, and also to protect a party of negroes while burying a colored member of the Legislature, who had been shot near Ellenton. The report estimates the total number of whites engaged in the riot at not less than eight hundred, coming from Georgia and Edgfield, Aiken, and Barnsville, S. C. The Port Royal Railroad, which had been torn up, was repaired under the protection of a squad of soldiers. The men previously had been afraid to work on the road.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 23.—Troops are arriving daily. Thirteen companies are now in Columbia and twenty-four in other parts of the State. Everything is perfectly quiet throughout the State. Affidavits affirming peace and submission to law are received daily. The political campaign is conducted vigorously by both parties. The so called "Rifle Clubs" have all disbanded. The colored militia are still organized.

Strike on the New Jersey Central Railroad

NEW YORK, October 23.—The engineers and firemen on the New Jersey Central Railroad struck work at 12 o'clock to-night. Wherever the trains happened to be the engineers dumped the fires and left the engines. The consequence is all traffic on the road is stopped, and many trains en route are unable to proceed.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Arrived—The steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Arrived—The steamship Kenilworth, from Antwerp.

Oliver McClintock & Co., 33 Fifth avenue, announce to all present or prospective buyers of carpets that every feature in their line is scaled far lower in price for this season than has been known for many years, and by recent advice from manufacturers it is evident that the last decline has been made, and that from now on we may look for a steady increase in value of all woolen goods. They have bought largely at very favorable rates for this fall's business and are showing a most attractive stock of Velvets, Axminsters, Body Brussels, Tapestries, Ingrains, Oil Cloths, Druggets, Feltings, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, and in fact everything expected to be found in a well appointed carpet store, at prices that make it decidedly to the advantage of all purchasers to examine their stock and compare it with the smaller assortments to be found elsewhere. On the three important points to all housekeepers of good goods, varied assortment and low prices they lead the trade in this city.

MURRAY VS. KILGORE.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the County Treasury Contest.

A Writ of Ouster Against the Present Incumbent—Effect of the Decision, &c.

In the Supreme Court yesterday morning an opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Agnew, who merely announced the decision of the Court. The facts in the case are so well known that a history of it here would be superfluous. Following is the

THE TEXT OF THE OPINION.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *ex relatione* Attorney General vs. Samuel Kilgore. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Opinion of the Court by Chief Justice Agnew.

The position of the counsel for Samuel Kilgore is that he was *in office* at the time of the adoption of the new Constitution, and at the first election under it, and was, therefore, under the 26th section of the schedule, continued in office from the first Monday of March, 1874, for two years, ending March, 1876, and thereafter until his successor should be duly qualified. This would continue his term of office until the first Monday of January, 1877. To test the correctness of this position, we must examine the facts before we can apply the provision of the schedule. Kilgore was first elected a. the general election of 1871, and, according to the law relating to Allegheny county, his term of two years began on the first Monday of March, 1872, and consequently expired at the same time in 1874. He was therefore in office at the time of the adoption of the new Constitution under his election in 1871 and not under the election of 1873. But the new Constitution took effect, according to the schedule, on the first day of January, 1874, before his second term began, and by the second section of the fourteenth article, County Treasurers as *county officers*, "shall be elected at the general elections and hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law." The term of Kilgore having expired on the first Monday of March, 1874, after the Constitution took effect, it is evident the office became open to the operation of the new Constitution before the first general election under it in 1874, when an election to fill the office under the new Constitution could be held, unless we read the word "and" *or* in the 26th section of the schedule. The words of the section are these: "All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and at the first election under it shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution." That *and* may be read *or* when it is evident that the intent requires it, is admitted; but that it ought not to be so read in that instance is manifest. No necessary intent requires it. The Constitution is the primordial act of the people, whose sovereign will must take effect when it can, while the schedule is not intended to supersede or supplant it, but to adapt it to the new order of things. But for the schedule the new order would take effect on the instant of adoption, and all officers under the old order must give way. The schedule bridges over the intervening chasm between the two systems, and makes only the passage from one to the other. If a term of office be not existing when the new Constitution is capable of filling it, it is the right of people and their sovereign will, as contained in the new frame of government, to fill it under the new frame. But if the term of office is existing at the time of the adoption, and continues until after the first election so that it cannot be filled at that election without injustice to the officer and probably without prejudice to the public interest, it is reasonable that the term should be continued until it would have expired by efflux of its time. Hence the schedule so provides. But if the term expire before the first election the office becomes open to the operation of the new Constitution, because it is then in the power of the people to fill it and the rights of the people and their will as expressed in the second section of the 14th article, must be enforced. These are that the County Treasurer shall be elected at the general election, and for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next, after that election, and that it shall continue for a period of three years, instead of beginning in the following March and continuing only two years. There is no reason, therefore, for changing the express language of the 26th section of the schedule, which, as it now stands, enforces the rights and executes the will of the people, and thereby gives the new Constitution its proper, early and symmetrical effect. The County Treasurer is but one of the numerous class of county officers enumerated in the first section of the 14th article, while the 26 section was intended to produce uniformity, so far as possible, by putting them all on the same footing.

It is urged that Kilgore was elected in 1873, and therefore would have been in office at the first election under the new Constitution in 1874. But he was not in office under the election of 1873, on the first of January, 1874, when the schedule put the Constitution into effect; and, therefore, he did not come within the terms of the 26th section of the schedule. He was then in office under a former election, and in order to support his claim to hold the office under the election of 1873, we must say that the term in office at the adoption of the Constitution shall afterwards take office in order to be in office at the time of the first election. But this, we have seen, is unreasonable and without necessity, and postpones the operation of the constitution, contrary to the expressed will of the people that it should take effect on the first Monday of January, 1874, and their express provision that this operation shall be postponed only when there is a term of office existing at the time of adoption, and also at the time of the first election. The postponement of the operation of the new frame of government in this respect would, by the defendant's interpretation, defer the right of the people to fill the office under this frame until the first Monday of January, 1877. The election of 1873 was not under the new Constitution, and therefore gave no right to the office contrary to its intent. Its adoption subsequently swept away all rights to office, unless saved by the schedule. In such a case there can be no appeal to equitable considerations, not provided for in the schedule. The sovereign will of the people expressed in a primordial act cannot be stayed by a new election under a former frame of government, unless it has been their pleasure to permit by a temporary provision to save it. Then on what grounds of reason or intention shall we change the language of the schedule by reading "and" *or*? "And" harmonizes with the Constitution and schedule and gives effect to the rights of the people. "Or" postpones their operation and robs the people of their rights.

By a misconception of the effect of the schedule no election took place in 1874 and a vacancy thereby occurred. But the omission to elect cannot change the meaning of the constitution. Under the act of the 15th of May, 1874, the vacancy could have been filled by the Governor until another general election, and if not filled it is worthy of consideration whether the true intent of the schedule would not have continued one in office at the adoption of the Constitution until an election in 1875 should take place to fill the office. Such an interpretation would be in aid of the Constitution and not hostile to it. But of this we give no opinion.

The election of James G. Murray being the first that took place under the new Constitution, we perceive nothing to prevent his contesting the illegal tenure of Mr. Kilgore, with the consent and intervention of the Attorney General, who himself sued out the writ of *quo warranto*. If Mr. Murray was ineligible at the time of his election to hold the office when elected the remedy is not by suffering one illegally in office to continue it. When Murray's right to it shall be contested the Commonwealth, through her proper officer, it will be time to enquire into his ineligibility. Judgment of ouster must be given against this defendant.

It is therefore October 23, 1876, it is ordered and adjudged by the court that the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas be reversed and set aside, and that the defendant, Samuel Kilgore, be ousted and altogether excluded from the office of Treasurer of the county of Allegheny, and that the Commonwealth do recover from the said defendant her costs in this behalf, expected and incurred.

ALLEGHENY NEWS.

····Officer Merriman yesterday found R B. Morgan, alive and well at his home, and notified him of the finding of his coat in the Allegheny river. Morgan said he had lost it out of a boat some days ago.

····A man who labored under the hallucination that some men were following to kill him, asked permission to remain in the lock-up last evening. He was allowed to occupy a cell in the front room of the lock-up.

····Alderman Smith last evening issued a warrant for H. Seiler, who is charged by Joseph Cricks with having threatened to injure any man who would go to work at his charcoal kiln in Kilbuck township. He also threatened to injure the complainant.

····The high wind about noon yesterday caused the large pine pole at the corner of Second and East streets, to snap in two. The piece fell and struck a boy named Henry Zimmerman, brea

DAILY GAZETTE

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1876

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47¼.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101⅞.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110.

THE Main Exposition building, at Philadelphia, is to remain as a place for permanent exhibition of products of industry.

THE Cainhoy affair, the responsibility for which has been thrown entirely on the blacks, proves to have been started by the Democratic whites, they first shooting an old colored man.

GENERAL E. A. MERRITT, who was HORACE GREELEY'S traveling companion during his southern tour in 1871, declares that GREELEY were he now living would support RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

THE *Post* ever and anon denies that the Democracy will pay rebel losses. We happen to remember that in 1860 we received equally strong assurance that the Democracy would not go into rebellion.

A PIPE LINE war is on the tapis. The Pennsylvania transportation company is to be brought up on a *quo warranto*, to show whether its charter should not be forfeited. We have apprehended no danger from any pipe line it would build.

TWEED is still about a week out from New York, and considerable comment is excited by his near approach. The latest is that he will be promptly turned over to the New York State authorities, and that the United States authorities have sought no political advantages because of having him in their power. This is probably the case. It was merely a police duty that was performed, and when ended, this will be all of it.

THE latest reports from Europe, that England will occupy Constantinople, in the event of Russia invading Turkish soil, show the feverish condition of affairs. And yet, it is evident that England is uncertain of her tenure, when an alternative of seizing Egypt is considered. Every day's delay in consummating hostilities makes the prospect of peace the more favorable, but the chances of war are still very strong. And should it come, no one can tell how much scope it will take.

THE State elections, and particularly members of the Legislature, are particularly important this year, in view of the elections of United States Senators. The terms of twenty-five Senators expire on the 4th of March, 1877. Of these nine are Democrats, and their successors will be of the same party. Of the balance CLAYTON, of Arkansas, and ALCORN, of Mississippi, will be succeeded by Democrats. There are several doubtful States, so that it will be well for our people to try to hold the reins well in hand in electing the Legislature.

THE controversy between the HOAR and BUTLER factions, in the Seventh District of Massachusetts, has become exceedingly bitter. Both parties justify their course, —BUTLER claiming to be the regular Simon Pure candidate, and the followers of HOAR that their candidate is the representative of the intelligence and respectability of the party. They also claim that there are 13,000 Republican to 6,000 Democratic votes,—and that they can defeat BUTLER and TARBOX too. If they can do this, no doubt exists that Judge HOAR will act in good faith with his party. The danger and misfortune is that they may drive enough votes over to TARBOX to elect him.

IT turns out, as we predicted, that the Nation Trust people are nearly ready to pay the amount due the city. A few details of arrangement are necessary to complete the preparations. We have always, in opposition to one or two leechy papers, that are ever ready to fight anything that does not bring money to their till, advocated belief in the good faith of Pittsburgh promises. In this case they are sure to be made good. There never was any good reason for dealing with those people in the harsh and unfeeling manner proposed by the leeches, as the stockholders, from the first, sought to act honorably, but were simply swamped by the debts. But it takes an honorable man to deal generously.

A STRANGE circumstance is noted, as to the effect of new commercial routes on the prosperity of trade, accustomed to older and slower routes. It is stated that the opening of the Suez Canal, and the shortening of the India routes, caused great distress at first among the merchants; and that the extension of telegraphic communication to that country was attended by the same general result. The reason for this is found in the fact that the shorter routes develop closer and sharper competition with the sources of supply. Thus it is stated that the opening of the Pacific Railroads for a time seriously embarrassed the merchants of San Francisco who had been accustomed to charge their own prices. When they have adjusted their trade to the new order of things, the result is beneficial.

NEW YORK CITY is evidently to be the centre of fraudulent operations at the East, as Indiana was of the West. As against 72,000 in New York and 50,000 in Brooklyn, that ought to have been registered at the close of the second day for registration, there were 116,998 registered in New York and 68,179 in Brooklyn. Says the *Tribune*: "The notoriously fraudulent returns of 1868, the year in which Tammany Hall, in Mr. TILDEN'S name, *collected* the vote of the rest of the State before *counting* that of New York City, aggregated 156,154, giving Mr. SEYMOUR the State by about 10,000 majority only. Are there not good grounds for grave suspicions that this heavy registration is preliminary to equally bold and glaring election frauds in the present emergency of the Democratic party?"

HEROISM is occasionally found in unexpected persons and places. The New York *Tribune* alludes to two recent instances of this. One was a druggist's clerk in Savannah, who bravely remained in his place, preparing and dealing out prescriptions, till he, alone, sickened and died. The other, the engineer at ZUG'S mill, in this city, who, amid the confusion and terror of the disaster, kept hold of the throttle valve of his engine, in the vain hope of giving safety to others, by risking to almost certain destruction, his own life. It then comments: "Why do we tell the story of these two men of whom we are not able to preserve even the names? Simply because their chance for a noble death and a great deed in dying may come to any one of us. In old times knights buckled on their armor and went out in public to win renown; even the crown of martyrdom was won by the help of the heroic glow of lofty excitement, 'a great cloud of witnesses,' tyrants, saints, and angels looking on. Nowadays, men and women have their daily monotonous work set before them. It is plain, hard duty that is called for, seldom feverish heroism. We believe that in the pursuit of that duty men are trained year by year to greater sacrifices; that when life is called for, as in these two cases, it is quietly offered, with no thought of fame or applause, but simply as a matter of course." We may add, such devotion is the sublimity of heroism.

THE decision of the State Supreme Court, yesterday, ousting County Treasurer KILGORE, fell somewhat unexpectedly on the public. The decision is published in full elsewhere, and will repay careful perusal. It turns on the fact that Mr. KILGORE, while elected, was not actually in office when the new Constitution went into effect, therefore, the schedule, which defines the first applications of the law, does not provide for the continuance of Mr. KILGORE. Thus he is illegally in office, because, while elected before the new Constitution went into effect, yet he was not actually in office till after the Constitution went into operation. Hence, he does not come under that phase of the schedule, which provided for those in office when the new Constitution went into effect. A writ of ouster will be at once issued, and Mr. MURRAY will not only be inducted into office, but will be entitled to the salary and emoluments of the office, since the term for which he was elected began. So Mr. KILGORE will lose the advantages so far derived from the office during the present term. New complications will, however, grow out of the decision. Mr. MCCALLIN proposes to continue his candidacy, and, we judge to test whether Mr. MURRAY can legally hold the office, should he be elected. His case, should it be pressed, will turn on the question whether Mr. MURRAY, having been Jury Commissioner, can hold the office of County Treasurer at this time. There are, in such a suit, several possibilities we need not at this moment discuss.

BROWNSVILLE.

The Democratic counties in Western Pennsylvania are, this year, so far as our observation extends, the scene of very unusual Republican activity and hopefulness. Westmoreland Republicans expect to elect a portion of their Legislative ticket. In Greene county we never saw matters look more bright and encouraging than they do this year. On Saturday we had the opportunity of looking in upon the Republicans of Brownsville, in Fayette county, and can testify that they held one of the largest and most enthusiastic mass meetings of the season. It was spoken of as one of the largest ever held in that town. Representatives were present from Uniontown, and the intelligence received leads us to think that Republican enthusiasm is running unprecedentedly high in all the Democratic strongholds of that region. We venture the prediction that Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene, while not able to break away from Democratic control, will give a good account of themselves for HAYES and WHEELER this year.

The trip to and back from Brownsville, at this Indian summer period, is one of the most delightful that can possibly be taken. The Virginia and Charleston railroad can be availed of for a rapid and delightful trip to Monongahela City. It skirts the Monongahela river all the way; and in two hours from leaving Pittsburgh lands one in that beautiful little city, that nestles in the valley of the Monongahela. Thence by boat, it is three hours more to Brownsville. As observed in the down trip on the steamer *Elector*, the scenery is more rugged, and picturesque, the farther you proceed up the river. Small and thriving towns, as Belle Vernon, with its glass works, California, with a magnificent Normal School building, dot the shores here and there. The stony, rugged character of the country yields to easy grades from the river, and a loamy, sandy soil. Brownsville, with its surrounding towns, has some 4,000 inhabitants, and is a thriving, industrious place. It is located on high ground, and is evidently healthful, as a place of residence. The earnest political spirit and activity of our people there makes of it a centre of promise, as a place where future Republican victories will be obtained.

THE OIL PRODUCERS.

Complaints come from the oil producing region, that the Refiners are holding the market, so far as refined oil is concerned, very stiffly, but are leaving producers to themselves; and that they are having a hard time of it, as against the bear efforts of the exporters. Viewing this entire question as one of national importance, we sympathize with any movement that looks to good prices. We do this, on the simple principle that it is to the interest of this country, with its large foreign debt, to get all for its exports it possibly can. Hence we wish refiners, producers, and all others engaged in the oil trade, to get all out of the product possible, because it is chiefly an article of export, and the higher the price, so long as it can hold the market, the better for this country.

As we understand it, the Refiners are strong through combination. After years of fighting, and at serious loss,—Europe being supplied with petroleum, without profit to this country, the fighting among refiners has ceased, and so the market is controlled. Why not the same policy among producers? If there are weak producers, who cannot afford to hold their oil, under such a combination, the oil might be pooled, the weak holders sustained, and prices maintained. The certainty that oil will command a given price is security to those who sustain weak producers. Or, whether there is a combination or not, it is largely to the interest of producers to maintain rates. Refining is a business, possessed of regular and well defined profits, and hence can be made profitable, whether the market is high or low, so that it is regular and certain. The chief pressure of low rates and of fluctuations fall on producers; hence the necessity of so controlling the crude market, that whatever the price is, it shall be regular and comparatively good. That this can be done is entirely certain, as the demand is fixed, and steadily increasing, while the oil territory is limited, and thoroughly known. We have held, and do hold, that this question is of more importance to the country at large than it is to individuals. If we send oil abroad, and receive for it but about one-half what we ought, it is not merely the refiners' or producers' loss, but that of the country at large, as well. We are interested in the general increase of the wealth of the country, and must be, so long as we have a foreign debt. We therefore hope that any entanglements that may attend the oil trade may be happily disposed of, the producers and refiners sustained, good prices commanded, and an inflow of wealth secured to the country.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.

In the absorbing interest, now concentrated on the Presidential and Congressional tickets, we should not forget our county and Legislative candidates. We have an exceptionally good Legislative ticket, both as regards the Senatorial and House nominations. Senator MCNEILL, of Allegheny, has filled one term, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and will receive, as he deserves, re-election. He is one of those staunch, solid, reliable men, who can always be depended on to be in their place, and do their duty. JOHN C. NEWMEYER, of the Forty-fourth District, has also filled one term, and with so much credit to himself, that he was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate. He has been clear-headed, incorruptible, attentive to duties, and an excellent Senator in every particular. JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, of the Forty-third District, is a new candidate, but is widely known as an amiable gentleman, a lawyer of large practice, a pure minded man, and capable of representing his District with exceptional ability. JOHN GILFILLAN is the candidate of the Forty-fifth District, embracing the South Side townships. His strength at home, and his pure character, make him a strong candidate.

Our Assembly Districts are also excellently provided for in the pureness and strength of candidates. In the First District are JAMES D. WALKER, HENRY M. LONG and WILLIAM H. GRAHAM—the two latter experienced and influential members of the last House, who made reputation by acting out their honest and decided convictions, always on the side of the people and the right. Mr. WALKER is a new but very worthy candidate. In the Second District, embracing the old city wards of this city, are R. S. FRAZER and WILLIAM J. FLINN, both new, but strong candidates. No regular nomination has been made in the Third District, but Mr. TAYLOR is out as an Independent candidate, and deserves the support of all honest Republicans and Democrats. In the Fourth District we have J. MITCHELL and S. MCELROY on the North Side, both residing at Lawrenceville, and A. H. WEAVER and J. M. SCHAFER, South Side. All are known in Republican circles, and will poll the full party vote, and thus are sure of election. In the Fifth and Sixth Districts, which embrace the country townships, are JOSEPH A. STONE and W. H. MCGILL, VINCENT MILLER, and WILLIAM HILL. All good men and true.

In the general county ticket B. F. KENNEDY stands first, as the candidate for Prothonotary. It is useless to refer particularly to him, as "Doc." KENNEDY is thoroughly known and so popular that Democrats and Republicans alike deem it a pleasure to vote for him. He is apparently cut out for the office he fills, understands it through and through, and is so valuable and efficient an officer that the rule of rotation should be suspended in his case, and he left in office for the good of the county, so long as he does as well as he has done. At all events, no one doubts his election. Mr. MCCALLIN, of the Seventh ward, has a clear run for Treasurer. JOSEPH A. THOMAS for Coroner, JOHN KNOWLAND for Jury Commissioner, and JOHN HERRON for Director of the Poor, are also safe. We cite the list of our candidates, not that we fear their success, but that our people may have them clearly in mind, and not allow them to be shadowed by the National canvass. We particularly urge, however, that no lack of attention be given our Legislative ticket. Let us remember two years ago.

POLITICAL NOTES.

EVERY rebel jailer or guard who was at Andersonville, Belle Isle and Libby Prison supports Samuel J. Tilden.

GENERAL SHERMAN says "South Carolina has caused about enough trouble in this country." He is right.

IF there is one thing that shocks the Democratic mind more than another, it is the news that the fall trade is opening briskly.

IN a speech in Fairfield, S. C., on the 16th inst., Wade Hampton told the negroes that if they vote for Radicals they must look to Radicals for support.

WHILE the nation was struggling in the throes of civil war, and needed every dollar that could be raised, Mr. Tilden was defrauding it by swearing to false returns, and publicly predicting that the war was a failure.

WHILE the present Democratic candidate for the Presidency was helping by the "diffusion of correct political information," to overthrow his country, Gov. Hayes was on the Southern fields, doing his duty faithfully as a soldier to save it.

PROVE that a leader in the Republican party is corrupt and you damage the party. Do the same thing for the Democratic party and nobody cares. Everybody recognizes the propriety of having the party led by its Kellys, Tweeds, Morrisseys *et al.*

AS THE time for election comes nearer, the independent voter is more and more inclined to give his ballot to the party which, with all its faults, has been the truest and best the country has ever seen. He wants a change, but not a change for the worse.

WM. B. OGDEN, a business partner of Mr. Tilden, stated in 1862 that the income of Mr. Tilden from returning fees alone was at least $60,000 per year. Yet at this time the present Democratic candidate for the Presidency was making oath that his income did not exceed $7,118, and cheating the Government out of the taxes due from him.

IT would be a curious commentary on the honesty of the nation to have in the Presidential chair a man who achieved notoriety as the author of the famous Credit Mobilier law. Mr. Tilden, as shown by the evidence given before the Investigating Committee, was the man who drew up that scheme, and he was handsomely paid for it by the parties in interest.

IF THE South will pay for the war her leaders brought on, if the South will restore the husband to the widow, the brother to the brother, the son to his parents, the Government will consider its claim for $2,503,622,386. But never, never will the Republican party allow the disabled Confederate Congress to come to Washington and draw the amount of these unjust claims from the United States Treasury.

COMPARE the bogus "reform" of Tilden with the solid work of Bristow. Tilden made an immense clamor about canal reform, has traded on it for three years, and the total outcome is one man convicted, three suits brought, no money recovered to the State, but over one hundred thousand dollars spent for investigating commissions and lawyer's fees. Secretary Bristow made his preparations quietly, and in a few months had secured indictments of 170 men, the conviction of 133, caused twelve others to fly the country, recovered over half a million dollars, and had suits pending for the recovery of three times that amount. The whole of this work was done at a cost of only $25,000. Such is the difference between Tilden reform and the genuine article.

LATER returns from the Ohio canvass reveal astonishing Democratic frauds. There can be no doubt that Mr. Banning was elected by his 75 majority over Judge Stanley Matthews through fraud. Information has reached here that one man offers to prove that he was to have been paid $1,000 for having one gang repeat 16 times. A thorough canvass of one precinct of one ward shows that of 15 persons who voted in that single precinct at the late election not the slightest trace can be found. The old residents, the political leaders, and the saloon-keepers of the ward have no knowledge of them. It appears by investigation that nearly the same ratio of frauds was maintained in two or three other wards in that district. Indeed it is doubtful whether a Democrat on the Hamilton county ticket was elected by honest votes.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of inquiry from Congress at the last session, sent in a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Government from January 1st, 1834, to January 30th, 1875, showing the amount of defalcations and the ratio of losses per $1,000 handled under the several administrations. The losses on each $1,000 were as follows:

1834-37—Jackson, Democratic	$10 55
1838-41—Van Buren, Democratic	21 15
1842-45—Harrison and Tyler, Whig and Democratic	10 37
1845-49—Polk, Democratic	8 34
1849-53—Taylor and Fillmore, Whig	7 64
1853-57—Pierce, Democratic	5 80
1857-61—Buchanan, Democratic	6 98
1861-65—Lincoln, Republican	1 41
1865-69—Johnson, Republican Dem.	48
1869-73—Grant, Republican	40
1873-75—Grant, Republican	26

These are the official figures, and they embody a conclusive and crushing answer to the Democratic charges. The statement of the Secretary made a further comparison for the twenty-six years preceding Republican administration and for the sixteen years of Republican rule. The ratio of loss on each $1,000 for the two periods was as follows:

Previous to Republican rule	$9 02
Under Republican rule	78

JOURNALISTIC HUMOR.

The Newspaper Paragraphist.

The newspaper paragraphist has had the misfortune to incur Mr. Bayard Taylor's displeasure, apparently because he jests whenever and about whatever subject he chooses, and not always in a refined way. Therefore Mr. Taylor puts him in the lowest class of American humorists, as probably he would put Rabelais and Swift in relation to such men as Fenelon and Addison in the humor of the world. Never was such coarse and brutal jesting about birth, life, death, and the beyond as has been made by these renowned wits. From the ash-barrel and worse to Fate, nothing was too little or big for Swift and Rabelais; and therefore let not the newspaper constructor of paragraphs be cast down by what one says who has ere now felt so "proud to enter the sacred guild of authors" that he had to write a book about it. And in the first place, and as regards "American humorists," their work is, on the whole, better than that of "humorists" in any other part of the world. The subject is hackneyed, but let any one who wishes to be convinced of the truth read *Punch* and *Fun* and *Judy*, with their endless sarcasm about servant girls and cabmen, and their idle parliamentary puff and labored puns; or look at the French *Petit Journal Pour Rire*, or *Journal Amusant*, with their filth and sneers at married life; or the German *Kladderadtsch*, with its lumbering fun which is more nearly a mild *Wahnsinn* than anything else, and then let him compare any or all of them with the American funny man's work, and he will not be in doubt as to which is to be preferred. Hosea Bigelow's excellent work is known and liked in England, but aside from Lowell and Irving there is not one of the American humorists of what might be fairly called the half-stilted or moralizing school who finds any recognition abroad. But Artemus Ward—called by Charles Reade "Artemus the delicious"—was in his day known and read and liked of all men abroad. And Artemus Ward was a newspaper paragraphist and began his work as such on a Cleveland journal. There was very little of pathos in Artemus, such as, in Bret Harte, makes Mr. Taylor appreciative: he talked very much like the village idiot to his audience at the town pump, and his pride was in half-incoherent shrewdness. John Phœnix, the pioneer of all such work, loomed up first in the San Diego *Herald*, and there was mighty little pathos in him; Orpheus C. Kerr—was not he of the newspaper tribe? And yet no eye was ever dimmed as it read of the Mackeral Brigade and the famous architectural steed. Nor was Doesticks given to the melting mood when he wrote his capital newspaper screeds that made us all so merry in the years gone by—as the humorist of the *Tribune* would say. Indeed the mistake made by Mr. Taylor assumes strange proportions when the name of George D. Prentice, that prince among the writers of newspaper paragraphs, is recalled; of Miles O'Reilly, whose yet green grave is in Greenwood, unmarked save by the flowers left there on Decoration Day; of George Arnold with his Macaroni papers; of poor Henry Clapp, the King of Bohemia, whose pen stuck men who yet bleed at the wound; of Fitz James O'Brien and all that brilliant, dissolute set of the old *Leader* days? And shall no account be taken of Montgomery Bailey of the Danbury *News*, who placed an obscure country journal on the newsstands of the metropolis; of Bierce, whose reckless humor was too strong even for California, and wafted him away on its wings to London and the *Tomahawk*; of Charles Dawson Shanly, whose kindly humor lighted up old *Vanity Fair*? Charles Heber Clark—Max Adeler—and Francis Wells, of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, are surely of some value as humorists. But time would fail to speak of all the men personally cooped up in a generality by Mr. Taylor. There is Lewis, of the Detroit *Free Press*; Burdett, of the Burlington *Hawkeye*; and Locke, of the Toledo *Blade*, and a whole host of other men who have done or are doing good humorous work in American newspapers, and they will be followed by others

"Till the sun grows cold
And the stars are old,
And the leaves of the judgment Book unfold."

So Mr. Bayard Taylor's remarks about the newspaper paragraphist "won't wash." The American humorist, if so be he lives and moves and has his precarious being, is essentially a newspaper man. Mr. Taylor has probably been put all awry by reading the *Tribune's* humorous paragraphs.

MR. TUPPER IN A BROOKLYN PULPIT.

Reading His Poem on "Immortality" in Mr. Talmage's Church.

(New York Tribune.)

An audience even larger than usual, and composed of more varied elements, assembled yesterday morning in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the church of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. It had been announced that Martin Farquhar Tupper, of England, would read his poem upon "Immortality," one of his best known productions, and the curiosity to see and hear an author of whom so much has recently been said, crowded the large building in every part. Every seat was occupied and several hundred persons remained standing until the close of the services. Mr. Talmage, after the preliminary exercises, introduced with a few words of compliment to the author, who, inspired by God, had written a poem which was a sermon." Mr. Tupper, who had exhibited a slight nervousness during the introductory exercises, rose and advanced to the desk. In appearance he presented many of the characteristics which are generally associated with Englishmen. His figure is short but somewhat thickly set, his beard is full and gray, and his hair, still whiter, is curly and as glossy as satin floss; his face, like the faces of most elderly Englishmen, is rubicund. Mr. Tupper in a voice of pleasant quality, but trembling a little with apparent emotion, stated briefly his purpose in reading to an American audience a poem which was published nearly forty years ago. He disclaimed all thought of self-seeking, and added that his performance would be simple and direct, with no further attempt at oratory than the feeling of each moment made natural. He said that the poem was an argument; it was the address of a dying man to dying men, and related to their common immortality. But no less was it directed toward the considerations which attended and influenced life. Mr. Tupper said he hoped to give a better direction to the thoughts of honest skeptics, for whom he felt a sincere respect. Having thus prepared the audience to receive the poem in the spirit in which it would be read, Mr. Tupper, after a moment of silent prayer, began the recitation. Those who had expected to enjoy a notable performance in elocution were doubtless disappointed, for Mr. Tupper made no attempt at ambitious declamation, but kept his promise to simply speak simply. Although his delivery had not in a very marked degree the peculiarities often prominent in English speech, the broad sound given to "a," the rising inflection, and the general accent belonged unmistakably to an Englishman.

If the poet's manner of speaking was not artistic, it certainly was natural, and had the merit of clearness, and the audience remained attentive to the close. The length of the poem prevented it being read in full, but very little was left out which would have added to its impressiveness, or which was essential to the argument. After the close of the services many persons remained to get a near view of the amiable author, and several were presented to him by Mr. Talmage. Mr. Tupper said he should remain in the country about six months, during which time he should travel extensively through the States, giving readings from his own works. He had never read the poem on Immortality before in public, and was gratified by the attention which had followed it that morning. The church was a very easy one to speak in and he had read without effort. He remarked upon the criticism of his works which his second visit to the United States had called out, and said that a good deal had been ascribed to him which he had never written. "It is rather unfair," he good-naturedly added, "for the critics to write a poem for me and then tell the public how very bad it is."

Dio Lewis' Nightmare.

"Ahoo! Ow! Yah! Ahoo! Git out! O-o-o-h! my!" were the frightful sounds which awoke the occupants of a sleeping car on the Union Pacific Railroad the other night. There was considerable agitation among the passengers until the porter came along and explained that it was only a gentleman who had the nightmare in one of the upper berths. The gentleman proved to be Dio Lewis, who had been eating escalloped oysters, doughnuts, lobster-salad and Boston bucks for supper, and who dreamed that he had received a Democratic nomination for Congress in Massachusetts.

—A story is told, partly at the expense of Edwin Booth, the actor, who is now playing at San Francisco, and is not so apocryphal but that it will be enjoyed: "An agricultural admirer of the actor brought an enormous watermelon to the stage door as a present to him, and was admitted. He stood at the upper wings waiting for Booth to come on, when he suddenly recollected that he had left his team untied. He laid the melon down and rushed out. In the meantime the melon rolled to the center of the stage, down to where Booth and McCullough were in a very earnest colloquy as Iago and Othello. It much astonished Iago by a blow on the legs, and, being kicked, rolled to the side of the stage and fell off. The orchestra made it a prisoner, and at the close of the act ate it."

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CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
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STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
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HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
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WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
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1876. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21. 1876.
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NOTE—Our house being represented this week in the markets of New York by two of our principal buyers, we are now opening and have on exhibition a most beautiful assortment of Latest Novelties in Dress Silks, Dress Goods, Furnishing Goods, Fancy Goods, &c., which, in addition to our already very attractive stock, makes this assuredly the Finest Exposition of New Goods it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit, and at the Most Popular Low Prices.

Wm. Semple
Is now offering latest novelties in
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SUITINGS, &c.,
At very low prices.
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Black, Colored, Fancy Silks.
Our lines of BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS are as usual full, complete and attractive in all the latest shades and colorings, and are offered at the unprecedentedly low prices of Silks during the months of March and April.
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JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS.
(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 62
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,860 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,909,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted	$ 246,388 50

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 24, 1876.

There were no special developments in financial circles yesterday, the market maintaining its features as given in the last report. That is, a firmer, stronger market, with a more decided demand, and stiffer rates. The rates of discount have not advanced, but are more firmly maintained, and loans are made on closer time. The demand fully justifies this, but should the European war cloud disappear, we imagine rates would be more moderate again, and the demand less urgent. The work of negotiating the Nation Trust loans, with which to pay the city, has served to make our savings banks a little more stringent than usual. Affairs in banking circles are in healthy condition, and the business outlook is also quite flattering.

THE NATIONAL PAPER CURRENCY.

The total volume of the paper currency, November 1, 1866, was $710,748,327. One year afterward, at the corresponding date, it had fallen to $687,024,774. From that it rose steadily every year until in 1874, at the above-mentioned date, it reached $781,388,211. Then began the reduction set in, and November 1, 1875, the total was $762,204,483, and the 1st of September, 1876, it was $735,589 524. These figures include all the notes outstanding, but it is an error to suppose they were all in circulation, since the experience thus far in the redemption and extinguishment of the fractional currency proves that the waste and destruction of paper money exceed all ordinary estimates. It will not be known how much of the greenback currency has been destroyed unless the work of extinguishment is undertaken.

As the fractional notes never exceeded fifty millions of dollars and a full supply of subsidiary silver coin is estimated at not less than one hundred millions, it would seem clear that there was really no inflation about the former, and that, in fact, they never supplied the popular wants. As regards the greenbacks, also, the inflation was to a large extent imaginary, for besides the waste and destruction referred to, the amount of these notes held as bank reserves and in public treasuries and other boards did not really leave any great sum for general circulation. The difference between the lowest point and the highest in the total volume of paper money in use was as follows:

November 1, 1867,	. . . .	$687,024,774
November 1, 1874,	. . . .	781,388,211
Difference,	. . . . .	94,363,437

This was not sufficient to cause any actual inflation in a country so vast as ours, and with such an immense activity in all the relations of life, and with such an enormous mass of business always going on. Indeed it was not the currency that did the mischief, but the use made of the figures by speculative financiers, who invariably magnify the situation whatever it may be. Eventually under the regime of specie payments, we shall no doubt have coin and paper money together to twice the highest of the above totals and suffer from no inflation with it. Those who dispute have only to look at our experience with the subsidiary silver coin. There can be but little doubt that if we had a full supply of gold coin in circulation there could be a sufficient demand for paper money sufficient to keep afloat the whole mass of greenbacks and bank notes.

A PROTECTIONIST AGITATION

is raging in Austria and Germany that promises to secure the abrogation or material modification of the commercial treaties between those countries and Great Britain which, under pretence of reciprocity, have ruined many flourishing industries in the two Empires mentioned. Prior to those treaties the city of Brunn, Austria, had 148 cloth factories and now has only 98 no less than 5,000 workmen formerly employed in those mills having emigrated to Russia, where manufactures are protected. The production of wool has diminished and the fine flocks of Hungary and Moravia are rapidly on the run down. Although wages in Austria are one hundred per cent. lower than in the American mills, Austria cannot compete with British cloths. Under such circumstances, it is a mystery how we manage to do it. In Germany the abolition of the duties on imported wool has caused the number of sheep to diminish from an aggregate of 50,000,000, in the year 1850, to 25,000,000 at the present time. An organization, with 25,000 members, has been formed in Germany to resist the renewal of the commercial treaties, and Prince Bismarck is said to sympathize with it.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	110	5-20's 1865 coupons	114½
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	118½	10-40's	113⅝
" 1865	112⅝	currency	123
" 1865 new	112⅜	New 5 per cents	113
5-20's 1867	115⅜	10-40's coupons	113⅛

BAT.

N. Y. Central	104½	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Erie	11⅝	Union Pacific	63
L. S.	84	Toledo & Wabash	6
C., A., I. C.	93	Harlem	135
St. Paul	29	Adams Express	109
Do. Pref	58⅞	American Express	60½
Michigan Southern	90	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	58
Do. Central	67⅜	Quicksilver	11¾
Northwestern com	46⅝	Quicksilver Pref	65
Do. Pref	85	Hannibal & St. Jo	16
Rock Island	102⅝	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	33⅛	Western Union	135
Western Union Tel.	73	N. J. Central	97

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S)	48⅜	Cen. Trans (B)	29½
Reading (S)	24¾	Empire do. (S)	47
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	137	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B)	102⅜
Oil Creek	9¾	Penn. Coal (A)	81½
Lehigh Valley (A)	49¼	N. Pacific bonds	—

NEW YORK, October 23, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@3. Prime mercantile paper 4@7. The customs receipts were $304,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $19 000. Sterling was weak at 4823 (4883). Gold declined to 109¾ in the morning, but there was more activity towards the close of the day on dispatches announcing Roumania's probable alliance with Russia, and the price advanced to 110. The opening figure was 109¾.

The carrying rates were 1 and ½ per cent., and the borrowing rates flat, 1, 2 and 3 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per cent. per diem. Governments closed steady. In railroad bonds the leading feature was Hannibal & St. Joe convertible, which rose from 80 to 81 on unusually large business. Union Pacific firsts declined to 105¾. Chicago & Northwest consolidated gold coupons remained firm at 95¾. Milwaukee & St. Paul, La Crosse Division, sold at 102¾, do land grants at 88¾, and consolidated sinking funds at 88¾@88¾. State bonds were neglected. The stock market opened firm, and some of the leading shares advanced. Subsequently, however, a weaker feeling set in, and there was a decline of ¼ to 1½ per cent., the latter on St. Paul shares. After meridian the market became steady, with some recovery in prices. There was increased activity and a general advance in stocks, owing to a combination of causes. The cable telegram from London reported Roumania as having resolved upon declaring her independence. Hence the war fever was revived on the Stock Exchange. Another cause for the increasing firmness of prices was reports to the effect that the negotiations for the settlement of the railroad war had made such progress that the end was likely to be reached this week. Still another favorable cause was large receipts of grain at Chicago. In final sales the market showed an advance of 1-4 to ⅜ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. Hannibal & St. Joseph common advanced from 14¾ to 16¾, and preferred from 27½ to 29 1-2. Lake Shore rose from 60 to 63 3-4, and closed at the latter price. Michigan Central advanced from 47½ to 48 1-2, with the last sales at 48 1-4. Western Union rose from 71 3-4 to 72¾, Pacific Mail from 24¾ to 25. Erie from 11 1-4 to 11 1-2, Northwest common from 40 1-2 to 40 3-4, preferred from 62 7-8 to 63 1-8, Rock Island from 101 3-4 to 102 1-4, St. Paul common from 28 3-4 to 29, preferred from 59 3-8 to 59 7-8, Ohio from 11 1-8 to 11 1-2, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 77 1-2 to 78 1-4, and New Jersey Central from 96 1-2 to 97. Most of these stocks closed firm at the improvement. The transactions were 128,000 shares, of which 4,500 were Pacific Mail, 21,000 Western Union, 11,000 Northwests, 4,000 Rock Island, 17,000 St. Pauls, 7,000 Erie, 38,000 Lake Shore, 4,500 Michigan Central, 5,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 4,000 New Jersey Central.

Government. — United States Coupons 1881, 118¼; 5-20s '65, 112½; do. '65, new, 112¾; do. '67, 115½; do. '68, 116½; new 5s, 114¾; new 4½s, 110½; 10-40s, 113¾; do. coupons, 115¾; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44½; do. new, 44; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 107.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71½; Quicksilver, 11¼; do. preferred, 16; Pacific Mail, 24½; Mariposa, 6½; do. preferred, 6½; Adams Express, 106; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85; American Express, 60; United States Express, 61; New York Central, 104; Erie, 11½; do. preferred, 21; Harlem, 135½; do. preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 48½; Panama, 129; Union Pacific, none; Lake Shore, 60½; Illinois Central, 82½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89; Northwestern common, 40½; do. preferred, 62½; C. C. C. & I., 41½; New Jersey Central, 96½; Toledo & Wabash, 2½; do. preferred, 21; Harlem, 135½; do. preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 11½; Chicago & Alton, 99½; do. preferred, 109; Delaware & Lackawanna, 78½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16; Missouri Pacific, 93; Indiana Central, 3½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 15½; Central Pacific, 93⅜; Union Pacific 105½; Union Pacific land grants, 100½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, none.

LONDON, October 23.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £101,000. Consols, 94 15-16; 5-20s '65, 103; do. '67, 108; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 10½; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, October 23.—Rentes, 104f 70c.

FRANKFORT, October 23.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS — WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 23, 1876.

Our merchants generally are doing a very fair business, although it is complained that trade is not as brisk as it usually is and should be at this season of the year. The market for Groceries continues very firm, and it looks as if Breadstuffs were destined to rule higher. The Grocery trade continues rather tame, orders are mostly small, although there is a very fair business in the aggregate, and both Sugar and Coffee continue firm. The demand for Provisions is light, as is usual at this particular time, but there has been little or no change in prices. Pig Iron continues in steady consumptive demand and firm, but unchanged. Petroleum continues very dull, and prices for Crude are much lower. Wool is in very light supply in first hands, and prices are firm and tending upward. Lumber is dull and lower. Cheese is steady demand but unchanged; while Eggs are in light supply and higher.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $8 ₱ bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—In pots last Soda Ash, 3a3¼; low test, 2¾ a3; Manganese, 6a6½; Arsenic, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 3½a3¾; Fluor Spar, 1¾a2; Black Lead, 3¾a4.

APPLES—Continue in good supply, and notwithstanding the demand is increasing in consequence of smaller fruits going out of season, prices are no better, but some of them are lower; quotable at $1a1.50 per bbl in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal, and with the supply largely in excess of the demand and steadily accumulating, holders are anxious to realize, prices since the date of our last general report have further declined. The warm weather important to the consumption somewhat, and it is fair to infer, in view of the continued liberal receipts, that the eastern markets are also overstocked, otherwise it is not likely that shippers would send such large consignments to this point. Prices as compared with this day week have declined 3a5c ₱ lb, and unless there is an increased demand or diminished receipts there will be a still further decline. Complaint is still made that a large proportion of the Butter coming forward is not only of common quality but is badly put up, and shippers who make such consignments expecting the commission merchants to obtain top prices for it will be badly disappointed. We urge upon shippers the importance of a good article and also of putting it up nicely, as Butter is an article about which consumers generally are very fastidious, and frequently the sale of good stock is very much damaged by dirty looking cloths and packages. Prime to choice rolls, which two weeks ago were selling at 27a28c, are now dull at 22a23c, and prime solid packed cannot fairly be quoted above 18a20; common do very dull at 10a12c. Choice dairy rolls, 25a26; fancy creamery, 30.

BELTING—The market for this article remains steady, and the demand is now confined chiefly to that arising from good to fair trade. Leading manufacturing parties having found that the several patent and chemical tanvages of leather for belting purposes, at the lower prices at which such are sold, are dearer in the end. We quote:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foot
1	$ 06	9	$ 54
1¼	12	9½	60
2	18	10	66
2½	24	7	78
3	30	8	90
3½	36	9	1 02
4	42	10	1 14
4½	48	14	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent. as to quality and quantity.

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, 70a81 ₱ gross; Gray, 81a120; White Bristle, $22a36; Shoe, $13a36; Horse (wood backs) $22a66; Horse (leather backs) 48a135; Extra white-wash, $36a75; Common do, $24a60.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way: No 1 Plain, unpainted, cut-to 4 to ₱ thousand $ do
No 1 Painted ..... 24 00 do
Toy Painted ..... 12 50 do

BROOMS—We note a moderate demand at the low price list. Manufacturers are anticipating on the new crop of Corn have reduced prices to the lowest point known since before the war. We quote "Union" factory as follows:

No 1 Hurl—plain handle	$1 50
No 2 Hurl do	1 75
No 3 Hurl—painted	2 00
No 4 Hurl do	2 25
No 5 Hurl	2 50
No 6 Hurl	2 75
No 3 carpet—velvet finish	3 25
No 4 carpet do	3 50
No 5 carpet do	3 75
Wisps (6, 8 and 10 inch)	1 25a1 50
Toy Brooms	50

BROOM CORN—Choice grades of hurl been scarce and in demand at prices ranging from 6½ to 7, as to quality. Choice green brush that will work up in fair demand at 5¾a6 in round lots; with sales at 6½ in job lots. Choice medium in fair supply and offerings at 5¾ for green, and 5¼ for red tipped. Crooked, 2¾a3¼ as to quality and color. Crooked, 2¾a3¼.

BEANS—Prime new navy are held at $1.50 per bushel—but few are in market as yet. Old are nearly cleaned up and what are still offered are of such poor quality that they cannot be quoted at over $1.20a1.25 ₱ bushel.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 26a28c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Beginning to arrity, pretty freely and meets a fair demand at 3¾a4c ₱ pound.

CANNED GOODS—There is nothing doing excepting in a wholesale way—the consuming season is not likely to open up until about the first of the year. Stocks are said to be considerable in quantity by packers at $1 75a1.80, but we understand that some of our jobbers, who bought early in the season prior to the advance, are willing to sell at rates packers are now asking, and this being the case, it is not likely that prices will go any higher. Peaches and Corn quiet and unchanged.

CLOTHS—The market continues very dull, with considerable offering; quotable at $3.50a4.50 ₱ bbl, including bbls.

CHESTNUTS—Very dull, but it looks as if prices had about touched bottom; $2.75a3 per bu.

CRANBERRIES—$9all per bbl.

CHEESE—The market continues fairly active, and while there has been no further advance since the date of our last general report the market is firm at quotations. Prime Ohio Factory—September make—13¾a13½ to the wholesale trade, and 1c additional in a jobbing way.

CEMENT, &c., &c.—There is a fair business within the range of the following quotations: Cement—Rosendale, $2.50a2.75; New Lisbon, $1.80a2.05; Portland, $6a7 ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny, $1.75a2; Louisville, $1.90a2.10. Calcined Plaster —French's $4.75a5; Land Plaster, $2.25a2.50. Lime, $1.35a1.50. White Sand, $1.40a1.50 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT.—Prime new Apples, if heavy packed, 200 to 225 lbs to the bbl, are in good request for export at 5c ₱ lb. The demand may not continue long, and shippers should take advantage of the present opportunity to get rid of all they can and ship promptly. There is no local inquiry, and when the export demand is supplied there will be a perfect glut, as the quantity dried this year is very large. No movement in other Dried Fruits as yet.

EGGS—There has been an advance of fair ₱ doz during the past week; we now quote fresh stock at 27a28c; and pickled at 22a23. The receipts have been more liberal during the past day or two, and there is no question the enhanced cost will curtail the demand.

FLOUR—We have to report a very firm market, which has been strengthened during the week by the prospect of a foreign war and a sharp advance in the value of Wheat. Millers generally have advanced prices from 25 to 50c ₱ bbl within the past few days, and dealers have been forced to do likewise. The fact of the matter is, our dealers, in justice to themselves, should have put up prices a month ago, but some of them refused to advance until after they had exhausted their stock bought prior to the advance, and others who were so disposed were prevented by these from so doing. There is no question that the market as regards this important staple is steadily gaining in strength, for which various reasons are assigned; one is certainly the consumption somewhat, and it is fair to infer, in view of the continued liberal receipts, that the eastern markets are also overstocked, otherwise it is not likely that shippers would send such large consignments to this point. Prices as compared with this day week have declined 50c a $1 ₱ bbl

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are rising barometer, warm, southerly winds, shifting to colder west or north, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains.

The Lost Boy.

Willie Gray, the lad who was reported lost at the Centennial, was not lost, and his name is not Willie Gray. There seems to have been a general misunderstanding all around in regard to him. His name is James Gray, and his parents live on Union avenue, Allegheny. He went on the children's excursion to visit relatives at Philadelphia, and upon his arrival there they missed him at the depot, which gave rise to the rumor of his loss. He was subsequently found all right, and is still with his friends in that city.

The Weather.

Record from 17th September to October 17th: Cloudy and variable days, eighteen; of which eleven were of rain, and one of snow. Clear or fair, twelve. Freezes or white frosts seven, from the 7th to the 17th inst. Rain, five inches.

Average thermometer, 54; month 16.28. Do. same days 1875, 54 do. 16.17.

Prospects of the winter: moderately severe, or not mild.

INDICATIONS.

From October 17th to November 16th, fourteen cloudy or variable days; eight of rain or snow; a dry month; last half, white frosts, smoky mornings and evenings and pleasant mild days. Rains near the end of the lunar month.

PITTSBURGH, October 23, 1876.

THE RELIEF FUND.

The Contributions Made Yesterday.

The fund for the relief of Zug's mill sufferers still grows. The amount received by Treasurer Laurent yesterday was as follows:

Previously reported, $3,030.30; Louis Mueller, $2; German Evangelical Smithfield Church, $30; Cash, $4; St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Allegheny city, $15.38; Grace Episcopal Sunday School, $9.18; A. Garrison & Co., $30; employes A. Garrison & Co., $20.50; Chas. T. Neale, Collector, $100; Brown & Co.'s employes, $57.75; Consolidated Gas Co.'s employes, $32; Shadyside Presbyterian Church, $78.57; total, $3,499.68.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Local Political Notes—Meetings in and About the City.

In the report of the grand demonstration at the East End, Saturday night, the following South Side clubs were accidentally omitted: Twenty-sixth ward, 100 men; Twenty-eighth ward, 75 men; Twenty-ninth ward, 100 men; Thirtieth ward, 100 men; Thirty-first ward, 80 men; Thirty-second ward, 90 men.

This evening a meeting of Republican citizens will be held at Ormond's Hall, South Side, for the purpose of organizing a citizens dress club to participate in the South Side demonstration on Saturday evening. All Republicans favorable to the improvement are invited.

The Republicans of East Brady, Armstrong county, will have a grand demonstration Thursday next. Messrs. Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., of this city, and H. A. S. D. Dudley, Esq., of Boston, will be present and deliver addresses.

A HILL FIRE.

Five Frame Dwelling Houses on Bedford Avenue Burned—The Work of an Incendiary—Loss $7,000.

So many alarms of fire have been sounded recently without any damage resulting from the blazes, that most every one has come to believe unless the second alarm is sent in there was no damage. But the last evening succeeded in getting up something. About half-past ten box 81 was pulled, located at No. 5 engine house, Centre avenue. It proved to be a fire in a row of five frame buildings on Bedford avenue, just above Kirkpatrick street, in the Thirteenth ward. They were dwelling houses of not very great value. Three of them, belonging to Alex. Gormley, were totally destroyed. The other two belonged to a man named Kane, and were very badly damaged. The total loss will not be over six or seven thousand dollars. Gormley was insured, but Kane's policy had expired just two weeks ago, and he had not renewed it yet. The fire originated in one of the houses belonging to Gormley, which was unoccupied, and is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Coffin of Monte Cristo," for the production of which such extensive preparations have been made, will be presented tonight with the following cast:

Edmond Dantes	Chas. Fechter
Mercedes	Miss Lizzie Price
Noirtier	Mr. J. N. Gotthold
Villefort	Mr. F. Bock
Caderousse	Mr. L. R. Stockwell
Morel	Mr. J. F. Dean
Albert	Mr. H. Harris
Fernand	Mr. L. R. Willard
Dantes	Mr. S. S. Hicks
Danglars	Mr. J. McDonald
Penelon	Mr. W. Standish
Faria	Mr. H. Mainhall
Governor of Prison	Mr. W. Street
Fisherman	Mr. S. Ellis
Carconte	Mrs. E. E. Holmes
Mlle Danglars	Miss Maria Bernard

Library Hall.

The Florences appear to-night in "The Mighty Dollar" supported by Mr. J. W. Carroll and Mr. W. V. Bergman, of Wallack's Theater, New York. The cast is as follows:

The Hon. Bardwell Slote	Mr. W. J. Florence
Charley Brood	Mr. W. F. Owen
Roland Vandeveer	Mr. M. J. Pendleton
Arthur Lemaitre	Mr. J. W. Carroll
Lord Cairngorm	Mr. W. J. Ferguson
Col. Tom Dart	Mr. J. W. Sefton
Hon. George Saville	Mr. F. C. Mosely
George Washington Skidmore	Mr. O. L. Jenkins
Lafayette Berry	Mr. J. Bowes
Senator Weatherwax	Mr. F. Robinson
Tarquinius Darwin	Mr. C. Jones
Senator Hogwhistle	Mr. H. L. Wills
Mrs. General Gilflory	Mrs. W. J. Florence
Clara Dart	Miss Rosalie Jack
Blanche Middleton	Miss Charlotte Vaders
Libby Ray	Miss Millie Whiting
Laura Seabright	Miss Eva Barker

ANOTHER REVERSAL.

Fourth Avenue Government Building Site—The Case of Darlington vs. The United States—The Court Below had no Jurisdiction in the Appointment of Viewers.

A decision in the Supreme Court in the case of Wm. M. Darlington and wife vs. The United States, in which is involved the condemnation of property between Third and Fourth avenues, on Smithfield street for the purpose of a site for a Government building. The Government it will be remembered, condemned property in four different localities for the purposes it would seem of ascertaining which could be secured for the least money. In one of the four localities is the property of Mr. Darlington, who resisted the action of the Government and appealed from the action of the court in the appointment of viewers, and the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the court below. The opinion was delivered by Paxson, J. who assigned the following reasons for the decision.

"Have they proceeded to do so according to law? Without entering into a tedious recital of the facts, it is sufficient to say that it appears from the record in this case that proceedings have been commenced to condemn four different sites, with a view of selecting one out of the four. There is no warrant for this in the act of Congress. It authorizes the selection of one site, but it does not create a roving commission to experiment upon a number of different sites. It is said, however, that this action can be sustained under the second section of act of Assembly referred to which provides, "that if the United States may pay the costs and refuse to take the land if in their judgment the compensation assessed therefor is excessive." The most that can be claimed for this section is that the United States should select a site, and the damages assessed should be found excessive, and no terms could be made with the owner, the United States might pay the costs, abandon the proceedings and then proceed to condemn another site. It could not be held to justify proceeding against an indefinite number of sites at the same time and thus chaffering with the respective owners for the lowest price. And if such construction could be successfully claimed for it, the answer is that the Legislature has no such power. The State may take the property of a citizen for public use by virtue of its right of eminent domain, but cannot take it for the benefit of another sovereignty, for the use of the citizens of the latter, nor can it delegate its right of eminent domain to another sovereignty for such purpose" * * * * "These proceedings are radically defective for other reasons. The petition was evidently presented under the act of Assembly of February 19th, 1849, entitled "An act regulating railroad companies and its supplements, I am not aware of any other act under which such proceedings could be instituted. The petitioners are bound by the terms of the act under which they proceed * * * * There was no averment that any attempt had been made to agree with the property owners. Nor is any reason given why no such attempt had been made. It was therefore error in the Court below to appoint the viewers. There was no jurisdiction."

"Again in proceedings under this act of 1849, there must be a taking. Here there was none."

"More might be said. What has been said is sufficient. A proceeding of this nature is out of the common law, and every requirement of the statute under which it is taken must be complied with, etc. These proceedings are irregular from their inception."

"The judgment entered in this case, and all proceedings subsequent to the filing of the petition, so far as they relate to the plaintiff in error, are reversed and set aside."

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street,
Beats them all in prices.

THE KOHLMAN HOMICIDE.

Trial of William Thoman for the Murder of August Kohlman.

TESTIMONY FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judges Ewing and White on the bench, the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Thomann, indicted for the murder of August Kohlman, was taken up.

A HISTORY OF THE CASE.

In February last, William Thomann and August Kohlman, the former a Swiss and the latter a German, entered into partnership in the butchering business. They rented a small house at the head of Federal street in the Second ward, Allegheny, one portion of which they occupied as a meat shop, and in the other they lived, doing their own cooking and housekeeping. So far as he can be ascertained from the testimony adduced they lived together pleasantly and agreeably, nothing of a serious nature occurring to disturb them until the morning of June 28th, about one o'clock, when the neighbors were aroused by the *cry of murder* from the house they occupied, and on investigation of the causes the house proved to be on fire, and Thomann, the prisoner, was found on the outside moaning and apparently suffering great pain from severe wounds on his head, evidently made with a hatchet or other instrument of that kind, and Kohlman was found on the bed inside the burning building, in a dying condition, with more serious wounds made from a similar instrument. Their wounds were dressed, after which Thomann stated that they were attacked while asleep, by robbers. Both men were sent to the West Penn Hospital, where Kohlman died a short time after his arrival. Thomann was subsequently charged with the crime, and after he had recovered from his injuries was arrested, and after a hearing was committed for trial.

THE TRIAL

The Grand Jury, at the September session, found a true bill, and yesterday the case came up for trial. The entire morning session was taken up in selecting a jury, some thirty men being called and examined before the following twelve were secured: William H. McConnell, foreman; David Beck, John Brush, Samuel Sturgeon, Howard Day, William Stewart, Isaac Weaver, Abijah Hays, Dickson Ballie, John Graitge, John Nelson, John Herron.

The Commonwealth is represented by District Attorney Montooth, John Coyle and W. C. Stillwagon, Esqs., and Thomas M. Marshall, F. Luty and Josiah Cohen, Esqs., appear for the prisoner.

The case was opened on behalf of the Commonwealth by Mr. Stillwagon, who stated the theory of the prosecution and what they expected to prove. The following testimony was then elicted:

Jas. Quinn, sworn—Live next door to where the murder was committed; Federal street extention, Second ward, Allegheny, at the foot of the Perrysville road; drive team for a living; have lived there fifteen years; have seen Wm. Thomann and talked to him; knew the deceased; in the month of June they kept a butcher shop one door below my house; there is about three feet between the houses; was at home on the 28th of June; on the 28th of June about one o'clock A. M. heard the cries of Thomann; jumped out of bed and saw him standing on the back platform of the house, which was on fire; went down to the back of the house, about eighteen feet below him, and asked him what was the matter, and he ran into the front of the house; went round to the front and asked him again what was the matter, and he made no answer, went to get an axe; told Thomann to go away, and he did so; the third or fourth bucket of water heard Kohlman inside; heard Seifert say go in and get that man out; did not see Kohlman carried out; was standing at the window all the time; iron bars on the windows; there are two windows in front; found the back part of the house with the windows and shutters shut and the smoke coming out of the door; saw Thomann at Seifert's; the engines came there when we were putting the fire out; after the fire was out went in to see how the robbers got in; saw Thomann when the doctors were fixing his head; he had a white shirt on and was trying to get up all the time; when I went to get the axe Thomann was on the plank road, on the opposite side of the house, thirty feet from me; he was crying ough—ough—ough; he was standing with his back to the door when I came back; pried the railing off; while I was doing that he was running around crying; he run up against me when I was going to break the window; Thomann was close to the door when I came with the pick; could not tell how close to the door those persons were; Thomann went to Seifert's after the fire was put out and went to bed; he made no remarks to me about how it happened.

There was no new matters elicited in the cross-examination.

Michael Seifert sworn—Live second house this side Thomann's butcher shop; my attention was attracted to Thomann and Kohlman's house about 1 o'clock; my attention was called to it by my wife; jumped up and looked out and saw Thomann standing around the road; Quinn cried fire; I ran down stairs; saw Quinn's family and others; said why don't you go in; when I got in the rooms where both burning, and I put it out; have been working there several times; the fire was burning around the jams and at the ice box; (Plan of the premises shown witness, and was explained by him to the jury, and its situation in affairs in the house when he entered, discribed), as soon as I got in the water came to me as fast as I could dash it on; found the closet on the right on fire, and the ice box on the left burning; in the closet the most fire I could see was at the foot of the bed; the foot of the bed was within six inches of the door jam; there was only one person on the bed, but I could not see who was in the bed; two feet of his head had been lying saw a pool of blood; did not examine the back windows that night, but next morning they were busted off their hinges, and one window busted clear out; the upper window was not; the door that goes into the stairway was unlocked and partly open; the door leading to the porch was unlocked, with the key on the inside; examined the key and their was no impression of "outsiders' " in the wood; men were taken to my house; when I went back into the butcher shop found a hatchet the first thing; found it about a foot from the chimney jam, about four feet from the bed; did not examine the hatchet at the time; examined it afterward and found blood on it; found a pocketbook in the house with seven dollars and a half in it; it was not a foot away from the foot of the bed; found a watch hanging in the cupboard afterward; also found two trunks; the big trunk belonged to William, and was open; the other was closed; they had been keeping the butcher shop since last February; was not in the habit of visiting them, don't know how these men got along together in their business relations; there were two pillows on the bed; did not see any blood only such as bed bugs would cause; did not kill them, on the wall; both pillows were bloody; they looked as if but one man had been in bed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall—Thomann had a pair of pants on when I saw him on the road.

Re-direct—Kohlman had no clothing on except a shirt when I found him; Thomann was in his bare feet.

James Quinn, Jr., sworn—Am fifteen years old; knew Wm. Thomann; knew Kus Kohlman; my attention was attracted to the affair by my mother; saw Thomann on the board walk; he had nothing but a shirt and pants on; took hold of him and he fell down two or three times; took him to the store door; heard Mr. Seifert say take this man out of here; saw Dewey take Kohlman out; he could not stand up; was not in the house again that night; was in next morning; saw the bed in the back room; the burning was all the foot of the bed; did not notice the back windows; the blind of the front window was burned; did not see Kohlman after I saw him at the hospital dead—took him to the hospital, and came back after Thomann, Kohlman was dead; Kohlman was not as large a man as Thomann; never knew of them quarreling.

The cross examination elicited nothing further than to indicate the line of defense to be that the man Dewire, who is absent, was the guilty party.

Matilda Smith Sworn—This witness knew nothing about the case.

Dr. John Campbell Sworn—This witness described the wounds on Kohlman, and said they were such as would be made by the pole of a hatchet. He had dressed the wounds of both men before they were sent to the hospital. Kohlman he said was severely burned about the feet and legs, and also about the face.

George Beck, sworn—I knew Kohlman and Thomann; lived near them and used to be there occasionally; about 1 o'clock heard the cry Ough! Ough!! Ough!!! saw a fire and went down; saw Thomann; he had a white shirt on and there was blood on his shirt; it was about 7 minutes past one o'clock when I went out; saw blood on the door and on the bedding, which was scattered over the floor; the question of what Thomann was asked if there was robbers in the house; Thoman answered there were robbers; Shaffer then asked how many there were, and Thomann said three; Mr. Shaffer then asked him if he had seen three, and he said no—he had only seen one, Mr. Shaffer asked him how he knew there were three if he had seen but one, and he commenced to moan and cry; heard Quinn say to Thoman "If you don't go away I will hit you over the head with this."

The cross examination failed to elicit any new matter.

Mrs. George Beck, sworn—This witness corrobarated the testimony of her husband.

Ann Quinn, sworn—live next door to the butcher shop; they got Thomann's for the first four months. The testimony of this witness corroborated that of Michael Seifert.

Joseph Shaffer, sworn—Am seventeen years old; know both Kohlman and Thomann; lived up stairs in the butcher shop; had been in the shop frequently before the difficulty; never heard them quarrel; when Kohlman went to church Thomann got mad at him; heard Thomann two or three weeks before the murder ask my father when he was going to move away from the house; witness identified the hatchet found in the room as Kohlman's hatchet.

Cross-examined—Heard them have cross words together about money and business; heard them joking together.

Simon McCroney sworn—Am a grocer; live next door to Thomann and Kohlman's butcher shop; have lived there for fifteen years; don't know of Thomann and Kohlman having any quarrels; remember the night of the murder; when I saw Thomann, think there was some blood on his shirt sleeves.

Cross-examined—Noticed blood on both Kohlman and Thomann, but the blood on the latter was fresher than on the former.

Mary Seifert sworn—This witness testified to nothing new except the statement of Thomann to her on the morning after the murder, which was that he had been struck by some one while he was lying on the bed, that he had laid down to sleep, and when he woke he saw a man standing over him trying to get into his pocket, and then he was struck and knew nothing more. The prisoner told the same story, she stated, to another person the same morning.

Miss Eliza Harris sworn—Lived four lots above the butcher shop; on the night of the murder I was up sewing until one o'clock; heard a cry of murder while I was looking out of the back window; thought the cry came from the butcher shop; ran down stairs and out the front way to the shop and saw Thomann standing with his back to the front door; noticed that his hands were very bloody; was looking out of the window for five minutes before I heard the cry of murder; there was no noise until after I heard the cry of murder.

At this point court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

Supreme Court.

(Before Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.)

The following cases were decided in this Court yesterday:

John Porterfield & Co.'s appeal from the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed with costs, and the appeal dismissed.

The Humboldt Fire Insurance Comany vs. William C. Kroegher. Error to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Martin Briggs vs. Peter Wolf, administrator. Error to the Common Pleas No 2, of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

The Pittsburgh Gas Company vs. the Sub School Directors of the Eighth ward sub school district. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

R. A. Wilson & Co. vs. the Neshannock Iron Company. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Espy vs. the Mt. Lebanon Cemetery. Error to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

V. M. Thompson vs. Lovein Hall & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

O. R. Morgan vs. J. B. Reynolds. Error to the Common Pleas of Clarion county. Judgment affirmed.

Nicholas Pfransinger and wife vs. David Hutchinson. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

The Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company vs. Wm. A. Campbell. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Thomas A. McClure vs. Clark & Goodwin et al. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel Duff vs. D. Gilmore & Sons. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Clarion county. Judgment affirmed.

Annie M. Parsons vs. the Keystone National Bank. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

N. Ballentine vs. E. C. White and J. W. Donaldson. Error to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

F. W. Mitchell vs. Lewis Emery, Jr. Error to the Common Pleas of Venango county. Judgment affirmed.

Phillips et al., vs. the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company. Error to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Holland & Johnston vs. the Commonwealth. Error to the Oyer and Terminer of Franklin county. Judgment reversed.

Michael Iley vs. G. Lanahan. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

Thompson and wife vs. Thompson. Error to Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

Rowand vs. the Commonwealth. Error to the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

O'Hara vs. Baum. Error to Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment reversed and *de novo* awarded.

Porter et al. vs. Bigler. Error to the Common Pleas of Clearfield county. Judgment reversed and *de novo* awarded.

The following cases were argued:

Appeal of the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant. Argued by Cowan for appellant and Hamilton for appellee.

Shellhammer et al. vs. Ashbaugh. Argued by Golden and Painter for plaintiff in error, and Gilpin contra.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge Ketcham.)

The attention of this court was occupied nearly all day with the trial of John Scott, formerly postmaster at Brookville, Jefferson county, indicted for rifling a registered letter.

The following bankruptcy business was transacted:

Joseph A. Sierrett, bankrupt, Erie county. The assignees' report of the sale of certain personal property presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Albert Moses and William D. Knap, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Each of said bankrupts filed a petition for discharge, and an order was made on each for final hearing before Register Willard on the 15th prox.

J. E. Baker, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Assignees' report of sale of real estate confirmed *ni i.*

J. C. Wangaman, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Bankrupt's motion for injunction against Samuel Guthrie et al. Argued by Mr. Harve for and Mr. Klingsmith against an injunction *sc. a.*

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)

J. A. Connors vs. J. P. Eaton. Defendant confessing judgment for $22 and costs.

North Star Building Association, vs. Jno. Duncan. Verdict for plaintiff for $520.59.

Commonwealth for use and in behalf of the Auditor of Reserve township vs. Henry Bambach and Frederick Erk. Verdict for plaintiff for $785.84.

Erney & Heisel vs. Ormsby B. and L. Association; garnishee of Christian Butler. Verdict for plaintiff for $55.50.

Henry A. Freyvogle for use of John O'Keefe, assignee of bankruptcy vs. J. C. Patterson & Co. Verdict for plaintiffs for $111.70.

Z. Gillespie and Joseph Kilch for use of Lang vs. Michael Slatterly, with notice to the affair by my mother; saw Thomann on the board walk; he had nothing but a shirt and pants on; took hold of him and he fell down two or three times; took him to the store door; heard Mr. Seifert say take this man out of here; saw Dewey take Kohlman out; he could not stand up; was not in the house again that night; was in next morning; saw the bed in the back room; the burning was all the foot of the bed; did not notice the back windows; the blind of the front window was burned; did not see Kohlman after I saw him at the hospital dead—took him to the hospital, and came back after Thomann, Kohlman was dead; Kohlman was not as large a man as Thomann; never knew of them quarreling.

The cross examination elicited nothing further than to indicate the line of defense to be that the man Dewire, who is absent, was the guilty party.

Matilda Smith Sworn—This witness knew nothing about the case.

Dr. John Campbell Sworn—This witness described the wounds on Kohlman, and said they were such as would be made by the pole of a hatchet. He had dressed the wounds of both men before they were sent to the hospital. Kohlman he said was severely burned about the feet and legs, and also about the face.

George Beck, sworn—I knew Kohlman and Thomann; lived near them and used to be there occasionally; about 1 o'clock heard the cry Ough! Ough!! Ough!!! saw a fire and went down; saw Thomann; he had a white shirt on and there was blood on his shirt; it was about 7 minutes past one o'clock when I went out; saw blood on the door and on the bedding, which was scattered over the floor; the question of what Thomann was asked if there was robbers in the house; Thoman answered there were robbers; Shaffer then asked how many there were, and Thomann said three; Mr. Shaffer then asked him if he had seen three, and he said no—he had only seen one, Mr. Shaffer asked him how he knew there were three if he had seen but one, and he commenced to moan and cry; heard Quinn say to Thoman "If you don't go away I will hit you over the head with this."

The cross examination failed to elicit any new matter.

Mrs. George Beck, sworn—This witness corrobarated the testimony of her husband.

Ann Quinn, sworn—live next door to the butcher shop; they got Thomann's for the first four months. The testimony of this witness corroborated that of Michael Seifert.

Joseph Shaffer, sworn—Am seventeen years old; know both Kohlman and Thomann; lived up stairs in the butcher shop; had been in the shop frequently before the difficulty; never heard them quarrel; when Kohlman went to church Thomann got mad at him; heard Thomann two or three weeks before the murder ask my father when he was going to move away from the house;

POLITICAL.

Call for Citizens Mass Meeting.

At Academy of Music, on Thursday Evening, October 26.

The citizens generally of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity who are in favor of the success, at the approaching election, of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, and for Congress, and the State Legislature, are invited to meet on Thursday evening, the 26th inst, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, to give expression to their views on the great importance of continuing the ascendancy of the Republican party and securing the success of its candidates.

C. G. Husey,	John Montgomery,
J. K. Moorehead,	S. D. Horner,
A. Garrison,	Alex. M. Hamilton,
George A. Berry,	Johnson, Clark & Co.,
Joseph Walworth,	Henry Lloyd,
B. L. Fahnestock,	B. F. Jones,
J. J. Gillespie,	Josiah King,
Robert Wood,	John Anderson,
Wm. B. Scaif & Sons,	Philip Meaner,
Joseph Woodwell,	James E. Parker,
R. E. Laughlin,	Andrew D. Armstrong,
Wm. Woodwell,	John Roney,
Joseph R. Woodwell,	James Collord,
Wm. Holmes,	Wm. Altaman,
W. Van Kirk,	W. H. Hays,
Wm. J. Morris,	A. C. Robertson,
R. F. Wallace & Co.,	Thomas Anderson, Sr.,
Wm. G. Price & Co.,	Wm. Emme,
Robert C. Schmertz & Co.,	Henry Petrs,
A. G. Barnett,	Alfred Barnes,
D. Stein,	Thomas Armstrong,
Friedrich Kieselbach,	James Kelly,
B. F. Jones,	John L. Moore,
H. Labmbaus,	John Porterfield,
John McNally,	Affelder & Bro.,
James Harrison,	J. B. Chalmers,
James Little,	David B. Oaks,
Dilworth Brothers,	D. Chestnut & Co.,
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,	Wm. McKee,
Lindsay, Sterrett & Co.,	Tate, Munden & Tate,
Vogt, Mahood & Co.,	Hoack, McCagus & Co.,
Carter Bros. & Co.,	Watt, Lang & Co.,
John A. Renshaw,	Peabody, Hugus & Co.,
W. R. Kirkpatrick,	J. A. Graff & Son.,
Curry & Metzgar,	R. H. Voskamp & Co.,
J. Fullerton & Son,	Van Gorder & Shepard,
Wm. B. Hays & Son,	John G. Brant,
R. W. Jenkinson,	Stewart Bros. & Co.,
John B. Herron,	John White, Jr., & Son,
John Wilson & Son,	Joseph White,
C. S. Hoffstot,	Laing & McKallip,
J. L. Dunseath & Co.,	H. D. Wood,
T. K. Fraser,	Roberts & Steele,
Abdiel, McClure & Co.,	Wm. Hutchinson,
John I. Williams,	H. F. Lynch & Co.,
D. Dempsey,	R. Henderson & Co.,
Samuel H. Johnson,	E. J. Lenard,
F. G. Segebrook,	John Moon,
Brewer Scott,	John Breiner,
John Brisin,	John M. Caskey,
A. McFarlane Johnson,	John D. Hteler,
Henry Ramsay,	Philip Corver,
John Stevens,	David Bigham,
Thomas McElroy,	C. W. Lindmayer,
R. H. Fairbanks,	John Jenson,
H. Wagner,	Howard Low,
Michael Rohrig,	Wm. Gibbs,
Jacob Souters,	John Giles,
Henry Dorst,	Edward Giles,
G. W. Bender,	M. T. Reiter,
John Scott,	Wm. Keller,
John H. Ringel,	Frank Bonfire,
Theodore Klatber,	W. Newschwander,
John Stevens,	Winfield Scott,
Thomas Fredrick,	W. Newschwander,
Joseph Dorsett,	Alex. Bernes,
M. H. Irish,	Wm. Schutte,
J. E. Schwartz,	Charles L. Caldwell,
Thomas J. May,	John Hancock,
R. S. Ferguson,	Edward Armstrong,
W. A. Robison,	George Wallis,
John B. Jones,	W. A. Bartley,
A. C. Dougherty,	Joseph Cristeln,
C. C. Conad,	R. Bartley,
William Digby, Sr.,	V. Stevens,
J. D. Bartley,	Samuel McKee,
Peyton H. Taylor,	William Foreyth,
E. J. Cooper,	John Boose,
W. H. Kendell,	S. S. Wall,
G. W. Jackson,	Jacob Yeager,
John Horn,	D. Hoffstot,
John C. Ulrich,	W. A. Black,
W. fi. Gormly,	D. E. Bayard,
O. M. Edwards,	John H. Bayard,
Norman Hall,	W. W. Logan,
Laing & McKallip,	R. M. McClaran,
James Wood,	S. B. Richard,
Thos. Cassell,	William Lyon,
T. Brown,	John Beecher,
S. Murphy,	Alex. Bates,
Mick Kober,	William K. Hart,
James Mack,	J. G. Beam,
Thomas McNeil,	James Parker,
William Johnston,	R. H. Negley,
John McDonald,	P. Reimensnider,
Charles Smith,	B. H. Strufte,
Joseph Roughe,	W. S. Beck,
George Hamilton,	Hugh McDonald,
Thomas McNeil, Sr.,	John Probert,
Alexander Black,	D. Borland,
George Woods,	E. W. Grant,
H. Lloyd, Jr.,	Robert Marshall,
A. C. & F. Flower,	David Hunter,
Jos. Dilworth,	Morris J. Davis,
Henry Tatnell,	Thomas E. Wilson,
Joseph Leonard,	John Perchment,
Richard Sloan,	W. Hastings,
A. B. Woods,	H. C. McFarland,
C. C. Dickey,	F. B. McConnell,
R. Wilson,	W. H. Bennistson,
Samuel Cooke,	J. McRoberts,
C. Fritchman,	W. M. Thorne,
R. C. Hutchison,	E. Acker,
O. H. Bateman,	L. C. Bennison,
Joseph W. Jackson,	James C. Kuhn,
John Spencer,	W. H. Riddle,
John Grant,	T. B. McMillan,
John Bissell,	John M. Chaplin,
Frank Stone,	M. W. McMillan,
W. L. Watt,	Charles S. Graham,
George Mabell,	John McD. Crossan,
James Girdwood,	A. W. Black,
Gordon McCrae,	E. Wilkins,
Andrew Woods,	Samuel S. Wolf,
John Hamilton,	J. L. Mandell,
Conrad Breihaner,	Gottlieb Fred. Wills,
William Muller,	Michael Siegler,
Adam Wattel,	Samuel Harding,
Wm. Hay,	George Alexander,
William Stewart,	Jacob A. Kilpham, Jr.,
Luke B. Leadbeater,	S. T. Duff,
John D. Aber,	Samuel Duff,
John Bradley,	Geo. Hammersley,
G. S. Woodson,	Henry B. Harts,
Thomas Lamb,	Chas. A. Wolfe,
H. J. Adams,	E. S. Pond,
John McCartney,	M. W. Beltzhoover,
Evan Bennett,	John A. Wolfe,
M. V. B. Sallade,	B. L. Wood, Sr.,
John Rachman,	Wm. H. Chaplin,
John Ash, Jr.,	J. Sharp McDonald,
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Frank Welsh,	W. H. Wolf,
H. H. Irish,	H. M. Preston,
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Heinz Meyer,	
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William Spreal,	
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Louis Aurin,	
Peter Carlin,	
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